

Obituary Notices

Sir VICTOR COPPLESON, M.B., CH.M., F.R.C.S., F.R.A.C.S., F.A.C.S.

Sir Victor Coppleson, president of the Australian Postgraduate Federation in Medicine and honorary director of postgraduate medical studies in the University of Sydney, died on 12 May. He was 72.

Victor Marcus Coppleson was born in Wee Waa, New South Wales. He studied medicine in Sydney and graduated M.B., Ch.B. in 1915. After serving in the first world war he specialized in surgery and passed the F.R.C.S.(Eng.) in 1921, following this with the F.R.A.C.S. in 1928. He became a surgical consultant at St. Vincent's Hospital, Sydney, and a number of other hospitals. He served as a lieutenant-colonel in the A.A.M.C. during the second world war and in 1946 became chairman of the Postgraduate Committee in Medicine at Sydney University. He was knighted in 1964.

He married Enid James in 1924; they had one son and one daughter.

S.N. writes: Victor Coppleson will be mainly remembered for his untiring work in the field of postgraduate medical education. He was associated with the Postgraduate Committee in Medicine in the University of Sydney for a period of almost 33 years. In this period there was spectacular progress in the range and scope of postgraduate medical education facilities, and the major part of this progress was due to his vision, great energy, and infectious enthusiasm. He provided a constant influx of new ideas and was responsible for the introduction of many postgraduate diplomas in the university. This policy enabled young doctors to obtain specialist training and secure recognized qualifications in their own country and to utilize their period of training overseas in consolidating their knowledge.

He used his personal prestige in the community to influence a group of business men to establish the Postgraduate Medical Foundation, which has raised over £500,000 since its inception in 1958. This money has enabled the medical school of the University of Sydney and associated institutions to expand their research potential and has provided training fellowships, both research and vocational, for a great many young men. He was also largely responsible for the establishment of the Australian Postgraduate Federation in Medicine. Under his influence the Federation widened its scope to become an influential body in the co-ordination of all phases of postgraduate medical education in the Commonwealth of Australia. At the time of his death he was actively engaged in arrangements for a conference on Australia's potential contribution to Postgraduate Medical Education in South and South-east Asia to be held in Canberra in August 1965.

Sir Victor was himself an outstanding clinical teacher and his publications included various works on clinical surgery. He was also very interested in sharks and the effects of shark attack, and published a book on this subject in 1958. He was regarded as a world authority on this subject. For many years he was honorary medical adviser to the Surf Life

Saving Association of Australia, and he was largely responsible for organizing an international convention on life-saving techniques which was held in Sydney in 1960. At this congress the "mouth-to-mouth" resuscitation method was debated and subsequently introduced to Australia.

His dynamic personality and tremendous energy and enthusiasm were a source of inspiration to his colleagues. His influence will be felt in the years to come as a driving force in the development of medicine in Australia.

C. F. HADFIELD, M.B.E., M.A., M.D.
F.F.A. R.C.S.

Dr. C. F. Hadfield, formerly consulting anaesthetist to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, died on 15 June, two days before his 90th birthday.

Charles Frederick Hadfield was born at Birkenhead in 1875, the son of G. H. Hadfield, J.P. From the Leys School, Cambridge, he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, where he gained a first-class in Part I of the Natural Sciences Tripos in 1897 and a first-class in Part II in 1898. For some years he devoted himself to educational and scientific work at Cambridge and at the Marine Biological Station in Naples. He then went on to St. Bartholomew's Hospital with a Shuter entrance scholarship, and qualified M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1904. The Cambridge M.D. was conferred upon him in 1906. After qualification he held the appointments of junior and senior house-physician and external obstetrics assistant at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He was for a short period in general practice at Malvern Link, Worcestershire, and then returned to London, again to general practice. He became also honorary anaesthetist to the Prince of Wales's General Hospital, Tottenham. During the first world war he was attached to the City of London military hospital and to other hospitals, and for his valuable services in this connexion was appointed M.B.E. in 1920.

Dr. Hadfield was for many years anaesthetist at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, as well as lecturer in anaesthetics at the medical college and at the North-east London Postgraduate College. He obtained the D.A. of the English Royal Colleges in 1935, and in 1948 was elected a Fellow of the Faculty of Anaesthetists of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. A member of the British Medical Association for over 50 years, he served as a vice-president of the Section of Anaesthetics when the Association held its Annual Meeting at Manchester in 1929; five years later, when the B.M.A. met at Bournemouth, he was president of the Section. He was president of the Section of Anaesthetics of the Royal Society of Medicine in 1932-3, and in 1935 he was elected a vice-president of the Association of Anaesthetists of Great Britain and Ireland, becoming a senior fellow

of that association in 1947. He was appointed honorary secretary of the joint anaesthetics committee of the Medical Research Council and the Royal Society of Medicine when the committee came into being in 1924 and served in this capacity until 1947, when the committee was reconstituted and he became its chairman. During the second world war he was an anaesthetist in the Emergency Medical Service. He was the author of *Practical Anaesthetics*, a book first published in 1923 and of which a second edition appeared in 1931. He also contributed the chapter on anaesthesia to the 1937 edition of the Rose and Carless *Manual of Surgery*. An enthusiastic mountaineer, he was a past president of the Fell and Rock Club of the English Lake District. In 1906 he married Miss Wine-Field MacDougall, daughter of Mr. Alexander W. MacDougall, a barrister-at-law, by whom he had two sons and one daughter. Mrs. Hadfield died in 1960. One of his sons is Secretary of the Scottish office of the B.M.A.

Sir HENRY DALE writes: Charles Hadfield was one of my oldest and most intimate friends. We first met when, rather late in my own schooling, I entered the Leys School at Cambridge in 1891 and found him already there. He was my senior by some years in school standing, though we were otherwise almost exact contemporaries; he was my junior in age by only eight days. In due course he became the school's senior prefect and I a fellow-member of the prefects' community. During our last two years at school our studies brought us even closer together. The Leys, under its first headmaster, Dr. Moulton, had taken something of a pioneering position among the public schools of that era, encouraging specialization in the natural sciences as one of the recognized activities of its sixth form; and Hadfield and I were fellow members of the small contingent accepting that option. So it came about that he and I entered Trinity College together in October 1894, both with minor scholarships in natural science, and were still together in promotion to major scholarships and in sitting for the first part of the natural sciences tripos. We were fellow members of the Natural Science Club of those years, and associated in many of our activities and friendships in Trinity and other colleges. Just for pleasure, we once walked, with another old Leysian friend, from Cambridge to my home in London, taking two days along the attractive Great North Road of those pre-motoring days.

After the first part of the tripos Hadfield's formal studies and mine were partly separated, since he was making zoology his first subject for the advanced, second part, while I was making physiology mine. Thereafter I remained in Trinity for a further two years with a research studentship in physiology, while Hadfield went, with one in zoology, to the famous Marine Research Station in Naples, and returned for a period as a master at our old school.

Our careers made again a temporary contact when I first, and he not long after me,

went to Bart's for clinical studies and medical graduation, each of us holding there the Shuter scholarship. After this our activities and opportunities took different directions again—mine being in whole-time experimental research in physiology and allied medical disciplines, while Charles Hadfield, after periods of general practice in Malvern and in north-east London, found at last, partly through experience in the first world war, his major interest and chief line of contribution to medical knowledge in anaesthesia. He was the leading figure in the teaching and practice of this specialty at Bart's until his retirement.

Opportunities for our association with the earlier intimacy inevitably declined with the years, but Charles Hadfield and I, with our wives and families, remained in friendly touch. In more recent years his failing health and mobility had made our direct contacts infrequent; but I am only the more saddened by the fact that my dear old friend's death, only two days before what would have been his 90th birthday, has prevented me from reciprocating the greeting which only a few days earlier he had sent me on my own.

Lieutenant-Colonel V. D. GORDON
L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., O.ST.J., I.M.S.(RET.)

Lieutenant-Colonel V. D. Gordon died on 15 May in the Royal Northern Infirmary, Inverness, after an illness of several months' duration. He was 61 years of age.

Victor Douglas Gordon was born at Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin. He studied medicine at the Royal College of Physicians and Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, and qualified L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I. in 1924. After 11 years in general practice in Nottingham he joined the Indian Medical Service in 1935. He was medical officer at the Staff College, Quetta, from 1938 to 1941 and was on active service with the Fourth Indian Division at Cassino. During his service with the Fourteenth Army in the Burma Campaign he commanded a casualty clearing station with the Fifth Indian Division at the Arakan. At the time of the Japanese surrender he was awarded the Order of St. John for his splendid work in giving immediate aid to the released internees and prisoners-of-war at Singapore. He was also on active service in Java and Sumatra, and was assistant director of medical services at Hong Kong. He was a member of the board which tried the Japanese war criminals.

When India became independent he went to South Africa, where he became medical superintendent in the Coronation Hospital, Johannesburg, for five years. He then returned to Ireland, to a superintendent post in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast. In 1957 he was appointed group medical superintendent to the Inverness Hospitals.

Victor Gordon was always approachable, friendly, and most helpful and constructive. These characteristics along with his wide experience in administration and personal relations made him an admirable medical superintendent. The large crowd that attended his funeral service in St. Andrew's Cathedral, Inverness, bore witness to the respect and popularity in which he was held.

He is survived by his widow and one son.—
A. J. C. H.

Major-General H. C. D. RANKIN
C.I.E., O.B.E., M.B., CH.B.

Major-General H. C. D. Rankin, late of the R.A.M.C., died suddenly on 4 June at Farnham. He was 76.

Henry Charles Deans Rankin was born at Hamilton, Lanarkshire, in 1888, the son of the late Henry C. D. Rankin, of Skelmorlie, Ayrshire. He was educated at Glasgow Academy and Glasgow University, where he graduated M.B., Ch.B. in 1911. He became surgeon to a Red Cross Unit with the Serbian Army in the Balkan war of 1912–13, and his services were rewarded by his appointment to the Order of St. Sava 4th Class. He served throughout the war of 1914–18 in France and Belgium. He was awarded the O.B.E., was three times mentioned in dispatches, and twice became a prisoner-of-war. He was surgeon to the commander-in-chief in India on two occasions. He also served Lord Rawlinson, Lord Birdwood, and Lord Chetwode, and was later surgeon to the Governor of Bombay during Lord Brabourne's tenure. From 1931 to 1935 he was physician and surgeon to the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, after which he returned to India and served at Secunderabad, becoming deputy director of medical services at G.H.Q. India from 1941 to 1943, and D.D.M.S. Southern Army from 1943 to 1945. He was awarded the C.I.E. in 1943 and returned to the United Kingdom to finish his military service as D.D.M.S. Eastern Command from 1945–6.

After retirement he sat on the Lord Chancellor's Pension Appeal Tribunal for England and Wales from 1947.

He married in 1918 Edith Watson, daughter of the late James Gardner, of Skelmorlie. They had two sons.

C. STEWART, M.B., CH.B.

Dr. C. Stewart died on 29 April at the age of 66.

Charles Stewart was born in 1898 at Tannadice, Angus, and studied medicine at Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.B., Ch.B. in 1921. Following house appointments at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, he joined his uncle, Dr. Peter Murray Kerr, in general practice in Dumfries. He rapidly became closely associated with the medical life of Dumfries and county and was appointed general physician to the Dumfries and Galloway Royal Infirmary, the hospital to which he was to devote his professional life. Though a busy general practitioner with hospital commitments, he developed an interest in the theory and practice of anaesthesia, and soon began to lay the foundations of a successful career in that specialty.

He was an enthusiastic Territorial and was called up in 1939 for service in the R.A.M.C. He took part in the retreat and evacuation from France and subsequently served throughout the North African Campaign. He returned to France on D-Day and remained in active service as an anaesthetic specialist until the end of the war, when he was demobilized with the rank of major.

On return to civilian life he confined his energies to the practice of anaesthesia, and was appointed consultant anaesthetist to his hospital, a post he filled until his retirement in 1963.

R. S. V. writes: Though Charles Stewart was in indifferent health for some years, he was determined to undertake all his duties regardless of detriment to himself. The advent of the National Health Service presented difficulties and frustrations, but in spite of this he devoted himself to the care of his patients and to the welfare of the Dumfries and Galloway Royal Infirmary, with which he had been so long associated. He was for many years an active member of the Crichton Royal Mental Hospital Board of Management and interested himself in the continued development of this well-known institution. As a member of the B.M.A. he took a lively interest in its affairs and was president of the Border Counties Branch in 1960. He was an active member of the Church of Scotland and gave valued service as an elder in St. Michael's Church, Dumfries. While home and garden were his main interests, he was a familiar figure at the local cricket ground and an enthusiastic curler, and he never missed a rugby international.

Charles Stewart was a man of conviction, integrity, and sincerity, who will be mourned by a wide circle of friends. He leaves a wife, two sons, and two daughters, to whom we extend our sympathy.

E. N. PAVLOVSKY, M.D., D.SC.
HON.D.-ÉS-SC., Member of the Academy
of Sciences of U.S.S.R.

Academician E. N. Pavlovsky died in Leningrad on 27 May at the age of 81.

C. A. H. writes: Eugene Pavlovsky, who was a world authority on medical parasitology, had for many years been professor of biology and parasitology at the renowned Military Medical Academy in Leningrad and Director of the Zoological Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., while in the Soviet Army Medical Service he held the rank of lieutenant-general.

His most outstanding—and universally recognized—achievement was the creation of the doctrine of natural foci of transmissible human diseases and their role as zoonoses. He demonstrated the importance of geographical terrain (his "landscape epidemiology") in the detection and control of such infections, and developed an ecological approach to the phenomenon of parasitism, introducing the original concept of parasitocenoses. Pavlovsky was the author of over 1,200 publications, including monographs and textbooks, covering a wide field in biology and medicine. He was an outstanding teacher, who created an imposing school of parasitologists in Russia.

Pavlovsky's scientific work was recognized by the award of numerous prizes and medals, as well as by his election to the honorary membership of foreign academies and learned societies. In this country he received the Darwin-Wallace Medal of the Linnean Society in 1959, and was honorary fellow of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene since 1947.